gent controls on land disposal of solid waste in the Pinelands. All landfills in the most sensitive central portion of the Pinelands, known as the Preservation Area, had to cease operating when the plan was adopted in 1981. Other existing landfills must close by 1990, and no new landfills may open unless a solid waste management district demonstrates to the commission that no practical alternative disposal techniques are available in or outside the Pine Barrens.

New York

Long Island, New York City, and many other communities in the state of New York are considering alternatives to land disposal of solid waste. The primary alternative is incineration/resource recovery. New York enacted a bond issue that provides communities with up to 50 percent of the cost of constructing resource recovery facilities.

Nassau and Suffolk counties, Long Island, face a serious solid waste crisis because the major municipal landfills are situated in the central ground water recharge areas of the island, designated as the deep flow recharge area in both the Long Island Section 208 waste water management plan and the draft New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Long Island Ground Water Management Plan. At least one municipal landfill, the Bethpage landfill, is on the Superfund National Priority List.

An outstanding problem is the siting of ash disposal facilities. Two sites are currently being considered—one in the town of Brookhaven near the existing Brookhaven landfill, which is at the southern border of the deep flow recharge areas of Long Island's main aquifer. The Stony Brook University Marine Science Research Center is also conducting research in using resource recovery ash to build artificial reefs. Whether the state DEC will classify such ash as a hazardous waste subject to state and federal RCRA disposal requirements is still an open question.

The Board of Estimate in New York City has recently approved the city's first resource recovery plant with a proposed site at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A recent Environmental Defense Fund (1985a) report, To Burn or Not to Burn: The Economic Advantages of Recycling Over Garbage Incineration for New York City, indicates that recycling of solid waste in the city is cost effective relative to construction of incineration plants. The city's Department of Sanitation has indicated a willingness to conduct a recycling program on a fully equivalent basis with the Brooklyn Navy Yard incineration project, over and above the recycling that occurs under the state's beverage container deposit law. This law has reduced the volume of solid waste in the state by 5 to 8 percent; in the city it has been reduced by 4 percent.

Disposal of solid waste in Nassau and Suffolk counties is now controlled